

O.D.S.

*ORIG DOC(S) BAD
BEST COPY*

AVAILABLE

*ENTIRE DOCUMENT
IS IN EXTREMELY BAD
SHAPE.*

IMUL

*Source
Unknown*

STRATEGIC INFORMATION PROBLEM

1. Governmental regulations provide security safeguards against penalties for the disclosure of items of information the revelation of any one of which, as an item of information would be harmful to the national security. Over and above the information covered by security safeguards, the government, industry and private individuals possess information, the disclosure of which to Communist countries, would indirectly harm the national security. This type of "strategic" information falls into two categories:

(a) Fragmentary bits of data, from which, by a process of collection and collation, the Soviets might deduce facts which, if stated baldly, would fall within the security classifications. Examples of this category are: information regarding the work of individual manufacturing plants in connection with the guided missiles; or aircraft development programs; statistical data, concerning the expansion of certain factories or industries, location of individual Nike sites, segments of intelligence activities.

(b) Information on research and development in certain critical applied scientific and industrial fields which if made available to the Soviets, would assist their own development effort and augment their military or economic capabilities.

The following are some general scientific and technical fields in which the Soviets are weak in one or another aspect and in which information regarding US developments would be of maximum benefit to them. Those fields indicated by * are ones in which there is evidence that Soviet progress has been enhanced by US unclassified published information.

Cosmic rays

* Optics and photography

Industrial applications of infra-red

Applied research in acoustics

* Magnetic materials; super high voltage electrical systems

Long range weather forecasting

Geodesy, particularly instrumentation

* High temperature alloys

* Steel making

* Cutting tools

* Non-ferrous metallurgy

* Petroleum technology

Petrochemistry

* Aerosols

Spectroscopy

Telecommunications

* Electronics

* Antibiotics

Behavior control

Blood plasma substitutes

2. It is recognized that much information falling within these categories must be published and widely disseminated as part of the normal functioning of our economic and political system. It must also be recognized that the Soviet Bloc depends, for a large portion of its intelligence on the US, upon information made publicly available in the US and hence easily acquired by the Soviets. It can only be assumed on the basis of our present knowledge of the Soviet intelligence system, that if an item of information is published in the US, the Soviets will obtain and utilize that item of information.

3. In the publication of information, a balance must be ~~struck~~^{struck} between "need to know" of the US public and the disadvantages accruing from revealing the information to the Soviets. In general, it is a disadvantage to reveal to the Soviets any item of information regarding the U.S., except for propaganda or psychological purposes. For many types of information, the problem of striking a balance between the advantages and disadvantages of publication consists in determining the degree of "need to know" of the American public. The types of information for which the disadvantage of publication is of abnormal importance may be susceptible to specific listing, along the general lines in paragraph 1 b above.